

NEW NORTH AMERICAN PHYCITINÆ.

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***Rhodophæa bicolorella*, sp. nov.**

Palpi collar and patagia blue-black, thorax and abdomen ochreous; primaries with the costo-basal half blue-black, streaked with pale gray; median area of wing and inner margin broadly to t. p. line ochreous, shading into ruddy-brown before t. p. line; terminal area blue-black, sprinkled with pale gray; t. p. line indicated in costal portion as the outer border of dark area, obsolete in lower half, reniform faintly visible as a large oval filled with paler shading; t. p. line distinct, black, bordered outwardly by white line, rigid to vein 5, then slightly bulging and a little irregular to vein 2, with slight inward angle in fold, preceded by slight dark shading in costal and central areas; terminal dark line; fringes smoky. Secondaries hyaline with slight smoky outer border. Expanse 22 mm.

Habitat.—Christmas, Gilá Co., Ariz.; Redington, Ariz. 4 ♂'s.
Types, Coll. Barnes.

The type of maculation is essentially that of *hystriculella*, but the ochreous and ruddy central and inner areas render the species easily recognizable.

Genus ***Acroncosa***, nov. gen. (Type *A. albiflavella*, sp. nov.)

Fore tibia with long inner and short outer claw; ♂ antennæ ciliate, without scale-tuft but with row of minute scale-ridges on upper side in basal portion; labial palpi somewhat ascending, moderate, smoothly scaled; maxillary palpi scaly, appressed, slightly fan-shaped; primaries 11-veined, 2 and 3 well separated and sub-parallel, 4 and 5 from a point; 8 and 9 stalked, 10 separate; secondaries 8-veined, discal vein strongly outcurved, the lower angle of cell being produced to a point, vein 2 well before this angle, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 long stalked, 4 in line with discocellular, 8 distinct, shortly stalked from 7.

This genus is, as far as we know, the first instance of a Phycid with clawed fore-tibiæ, and should be readily recognizable by this feature.

A. albiflavella, sp. nov.

Palpi, head and thorax white, patagia orange with a tinge of this colour on front and on metathorax; primaries white with sparse black sprinkling; inner margin at base orange; t. a. line a broad, oblique band of orange with a small, black spot on its inner side above inner margin; discal spot distinct, black; t. p. line orange close to outer margin and subparallel to same, with small, black costal patch beyond it and faint, black shade preceding it; secondaries hyaline smoky; fringes white; abdomen ochreous. Expanse 20 mm.

Habitat.—Loma Linda, S. Bern. Co., Calif. (July, Aug.) 6 ♂'s, 5 ♀'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

We have a number of specimens from Ft. Wingate, N. M., very similar in maculation, but with the primaries much more heavily sprinkled with gray-black scales; for this apparently good racial form from the Rocky Mt. region we propose the name *castrella*, our types being 3 ♂'s, 4 ♀'s captured in July-August.

Acroncosa similella, sp. nov.

Very similar to the race *castrella* of the preceding species but larger, with longer primaries which are still more heavily suffused with blue-black than in *castrella*; the orange t. a. band is not continued to costa but stops at median vein, and is followed by a whitish, curved line starting from a similar coloured costal blotch beyond which is a dark, oblique streak; median area heavily shaded with a very prominent black, elongate discal spot; orange t. p. line much reduced, defined inwardly by white line preceded by heavy dark shading; distinct, dark apical dash; secondaries smoky hyaline with a darker marginal border and white fringes. Expanse 22 mm.

Habitat.—Pyramid Lake, Nevada (May). 5 ♂'s, 2 ♀'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

We also possess the species from Eureka, Utah, (June 2).

Pyla fasciella, sp. nov.

Head, thorax and primaries deep blue-black with considerable bluish iridescence, but with only a trace of the bronze or green metallic scaling found in *scintillans* or *rainieri*; the median portion of the wing is crossed by a broad, darker band, showing

less iridescence, the inner edge of which (t. a. line) is a little less than half way from base of wing and is rather rigidly oblique outwardly, the outer edge (t. p. line) is gently rounded outwardly opposite cell from a point three-quarters from base to apex of wing; secondaries deep brown with darker fringes. Beneath unicolorous black-brown, rather shiny. Expanse 21 mm.

Habitat.—Mt. Shasta, Calif. (July 24-31) (McDunnough) 4 ♂'s, 1 ♀. Types, Coll. Barnes.

This species is the darkest of its group, the lack of bronze or green scaling and the presence of the darker median band rendering it readily distinguishable from its allies; the type specimens were captured at an altitude of about 7,500 feet in very fresh condition, so that the general lack of metallic scaling may be considered normal.

Pyla viridisuffusella, sp. nov.

Head, thorax and primaries heavily suffused with metallic green scaling, the latter with the cross lines broadly marked in blackish, t. a. line outwardly oblique, a little irregular, t. p. line bent somewhat outward beyond cell; at times a faint discal streak is visible. Secondaries deep black-brown; beneath unicolorous black-brown. Abdomen and legs with metallic green scaling. Expanse ♂ 18 mm., ♀ 17 mm.

Habitat.—Tuolumne Meadows, Calif. (Aug. 1-7) 7 ♂'s, 4 ♀'s. Types, Coll. Barnes.

Readily separated from *scintillans* by its smaller size and brilliant, green scaling without any of the bronze shades found in this latter species; it is apparently common at high altitudes throughout the Southern Sierras, as we have a series of it from Mineral King, Tulare Co., as well as our type lot from the Yosemite region.

KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF ANTHOMYIIDÆ

BY J. R. MALLOCH, URBANA, ILL.

I present herewith a key to the imagines of the subfamilies of the dipterous family Anthomyiidae. The divisions I have adopted differ very considerably from those of European authors, as one may gather from either the names or a study of specimens with